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RECORDS OF NORTH AMERICAN GNAPHOSIDAE WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

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In this paper are given records of the species of Gnaphosidae represented in an interesting collection submitted for identification through the courtesy of Dr. Willis J. Gertsch and the officials of The American Museum of Natural History. The material, collected at various times chiefly by Henry W. Britcher and Drs. F. E. Lutz and W. J. Gertsch, came for the most part from Arizona, California, Colorado, Utah, and New York. Fifty-six species are represented. Unless otherwise indicated, the types and paratypes are in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

HERPYLLUS HENTZ

Herpyllus propinquus (Keyserling)

Prothesima propinqua KEYSERLING, 1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, p. 430, Fig. 7.

Herpyllus californicus BANKS, 1904, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., p. 110.

RECORDS.—California: one female, immature, Britcher coll.; Los Angeles, one female, coll. G. Grant, Nov.-Dec., 1922.

Herpyllus vasifer (Walckenaer)

Drassus vasifer WALCKENAER, 1805, 'Tabl. Aran.,' p. 46.

Herpyllus ecclesiasticus HENTZ, 1832, Amer. Jour. Sci. and Arts, XXI, p. 102.

Herpyllus vasifer SIMON, 1893, 'Hist. Nat. Araign.,' I, p. 373.

RECORDS.—Ontario: St. Thomas, one female, Lorne E. James coll.—Pennsylvania: Washington, one female, W. W. Long coll.

Herpyllus hesperolus Chamberlin

Prothesima valida BANKS, 1901, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, p. 582. (nom. preocc.).

Herpyllus hesperolus CHAMBERLIN, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLI, p. 176.

RECORD.—Utah: Richfield, one female, W. Gertsch coll., July-Aug., 1930.

Herpyllus convallis, new species

Figures 1, 2, and 3

MALE.—Cephalothorax light orange-yellow, the legs a clearer yellow. Abdomen gray or yellowish with a sagittate basal mark, above more yellow. Body in general clothed about as usual with finer plumose whitish hairs and the sparser, larger suberect setae.

Tarsi of legs I and II scopulate, the corresponding metatarsi more sparsely scopulate nearly to the base. Tarsi III and IV also scopulate but not the corresponding metatarsi. Tibia I with ventral spines 1-1-1, unarmed laterally. Tibia II with ventral spines 1(0)-1-1, a single spine on anterior face toward distal end. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of ventral spines at base. Tibiae III and IV with a single median dorsal spine toward base.

Cephalothorax low throughout, the head region not at all elevated. Anterior median eyes larger than the laterals, their radius apart and much closer to the laterals. Posterior median eyes about their diameter apart and a very little farther from the laterals. Area of median eyes wider in front than behind (ad 6:5), the length nearly the same as the width anteriorly. Lateral eyes on each side separated by about four-fifths the diameter of a posterior one, which is smaller than the anterior one.

The tibial apophysis of the male palpus with chitinous apical portion slenderly acute, curved forward and a little ventrad; somewhat suggesting the apophysis in *H. hesperolus* Chamberlin but not distally furcate. For details of structure see the figures.

FEMALE.—Coloration and spining of legs as in the male, but lacking a distinct sagittate mark at the base of abdomen, and the spine on anterior face of tibia II. Eyes also similar but the anterior median eyes relatively somewhat smaller and a little farther apart. Epigynum distinctive, see figure.

Male.—Total length, 9.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 4.00 mm.; width, 3.00 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	2.10 mm.	2.00 mm.	2.00 mm.	2.10 mm.
Femur.....	4.30 "	4.00 "	3.20 "	4.00 "
Tibia-patella.....	5.20 "	5.10 "	4.25 "	5.00 "
Metatarsus.....	3.00 "	3.00 "	2.80 "	4.00 "
Tarsus.....	1.75 "	1.75 "	1.70 "	1.75 "
TOTAL	16.35 mm.	15.85 mm.	13.95 mm.	16.85 mm.

Female.—Total length, 11 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 5.80 mm.; width, 4.20 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	2.80 mm.	2.20 mm.	2.20 mm.	2.80 mm.
Femur.....	4.00 "	3.90 "	3.80 "	4.50 "
Tibia-patella.....	5.50 "	5.10 "	4.30 "	5.80 "
Metatarsus.....	3.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	4.30 "
Tarsus.....	2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "	2.00 "
TOTAL	17.3 mm.	16.2 mm.	15.3 mm.	19.9 mm.

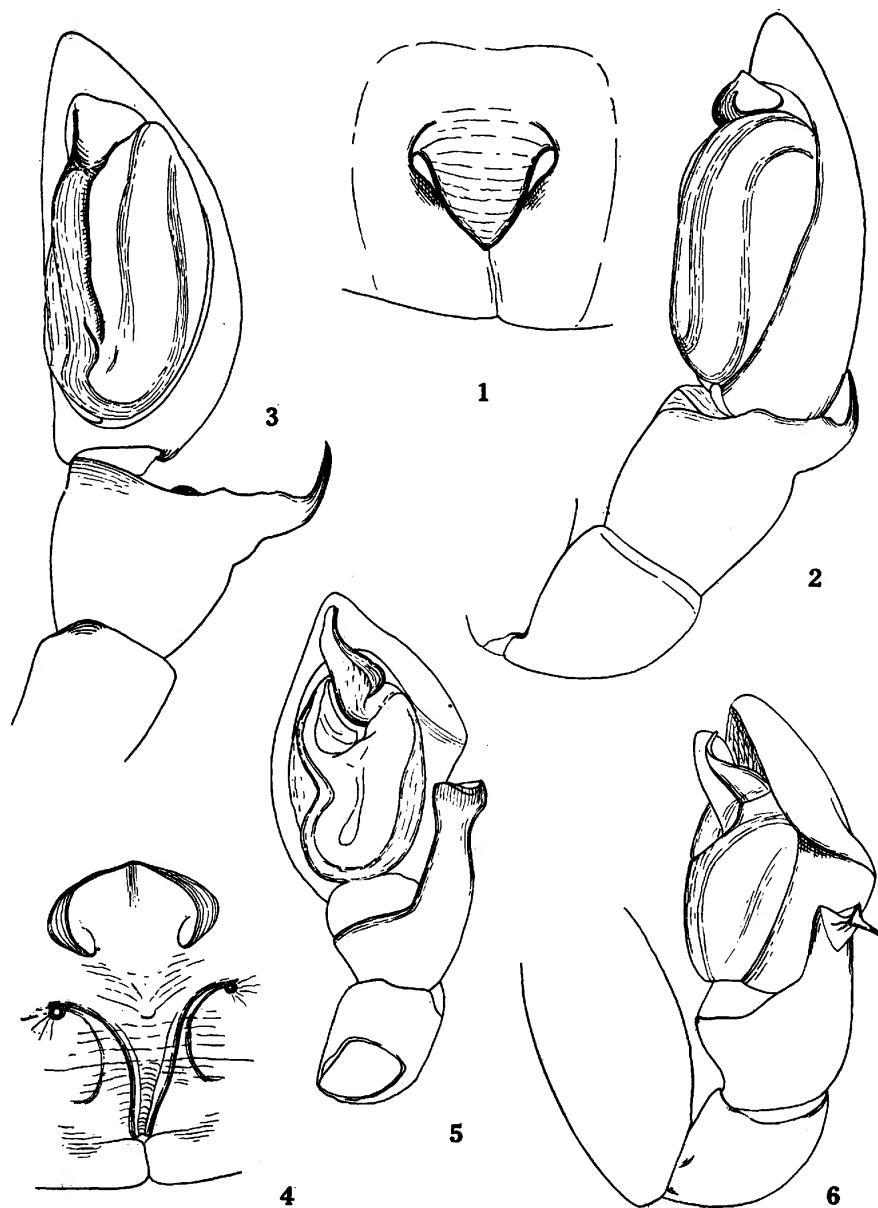


Fig. 1. *Herpyllus conwallis*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 2. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 3. Idem, left palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 4. *Liodrassus arizonicus*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 5. Idem, left palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 6. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.

LOCALITY.—Arizona: Scottsdale, Britcher coll., Dec. 30, 1902, two adult males (one of which is designated the holotype), one adult female (allotype), and four immature females.

LIODRASSUS, NEW GENUS

In general structure close to *Herpyllus* from which most readily distinguished in lacking teeth on the margins of the furrow of the chelicerae, the lower margin being wholly smooth and the upper margin, at most, bearing a low chitinous keel not broken into distinct teeth. Posterior median eyes less than their diameter apart. Anterior median eyes decidedly larger than the laterals. Tibiae III and IV with no median dorsal spines. In male palpus the femur with a conspicuous angular prominence on the ectoventral side; cymbium excavated on exterior side for reception of tibial apophysis.

GENOTYPE.—*L. arizonicus*, new species.

***Liodrassus arizonicus*, new species**

Figures 4, 5, and 6

MALE.—Carapace and sternum pale chestnut. Carapace clothed as usual with rather sparse, dark long setae which are longer in the eye region, and finer appressed, plumose white hair. Sternum clothed with dark setae which are longer about the borders. Legs more yellowish. Abdomen gray with a light chestnut scutellum at base above; clothed with coarser erect or suberect setae and fine, plumose, appressed white hair.

Tarsi and metatarsi of legs I and II scopulate beneath, the scopulae of metatarsi the more sparse. Tarsi and metatarsi III and IV not scopulate. Tibia I with a single ventral spine at distal end; metatarsus I with a pair of stout ventral spines at proximal end. Tibia II with ventral spines 0-1-1 to 0-2-2; metatarsus II with a pair of spines at proximal end. Tibiae III and IV with no median dorsal spines.

Anterior row of eyes procurved, with the laterals their diameter or a little more from the margin of the clypeus; medians decidedly larger than the laterals (diameters approximately as 4:3), two-thirds their radius apart, and almost contiguous with the laterals. Posterior row of eyes nearly straight. Median eyes smaller than the laterals (ad 9:10), somewhat oblique, two-thirds their diameter apart, rather less than their radius from the laterals; lateral eyes about their radius from the anterior laterals. Area of median eyes as wide anteriorly as long, wider anteriorly than behind (ad 26:23). Palpus as shown in the figures.

FEMALE.—Coloration and spining of legs as in the male. Posterior row of eyes gently procurved. Disproportion in eyes of anterior row rather less than in the male. Epigynum as shown in the figure.

Male.—Total length, 7.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.20 mm.; width, 2.00 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	1.30 mm.	1.17 mm.	1.08 mm.	1.30 mm.
Femur.....	1.90 "	1.80 "	1.73 "	2.17 "
Tibia-patella.....	2.43 "	2.39 "	2.17 "	2.60 "
Metatarsus.....	1.17 "	1.17 "	1.30 "	1.90 "
Tarsus.....	0.86 "	0.70 "	0.78 "	0.86 "
TOTAL	7.66 mm.	7.23 mm.	7.06 mm.	8.83 mm.

Female.—Total length, 10.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 4.20 mm.; width, 2.80 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....				
Femur.....	2.80 mm.	2.50 mm.	2.10 mm.	3.00 mm.
Tibia-patella.....	3.50 "	3.10 "	2.90 "	3.50 "
Metatarsus.....	1.50 "	1.40 "	1.80 "	2.25 "
Tarsus.....	1.00 "	1.00 "	1.00 "	1.20 "
TOTAL	8.80 mm.	8.00 mm.	7.80 mm.	9.95 mm.

LOCALITY.—Arizona: Scottsdale, Britcher coll., Dec. 30, 1902, one adult male (holotype), one adult female (allotype), and three immature females.

***Liodrassus florissantus*, new species**

Figures 7, 8, and 9

MALE.—Carapace and sternum orange-colored, the legs more yellowish. Abdomen dark gray above excepting the brownish scutellum at base; ventral surface lighter in color. Hair of body mostly rubbed off of type but apparently in general as in the preceding species.

Leg I with tarsus and metatarsus scopulate, the scopula of metatarsus more sparse and not reaching proximad of middle. Tarsi of legs III and IV very sparsely scopulate except at apex, the corresponding metatarsi not at all scopulate. Tibia I with ventral spines 0-0-2. Metatarsus I with a single ventral spine at base. Tibiae III and IV with no median dorsal spines.

Chelicerae long, nearly straight, and narrowing distad much as in the genotype. A rounded setiferous elevation or keel above near base of keel, but with no chitinous keel or teeth at angle where a keel is present in *arizonicus*. Lower margin wholly smooth.

Eyes nearly as in *arizonicus*, but the anterior medians relatively somewhat smaller. Clypeus slanting forward more than in the other species.

The male palpus of the same general type as in *arizonicus* though differing throughout in details. From the latter form readily distinguishable in having the femur more curved and with a conspicuous angular prominence on the ectal side immediately proximad of the middle as shown in the figure.

Male.—Total length, 5.80 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.70 mm.; width, 1.90 mm.

Legs:	I	II ¹	III ¹	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	1.20 mm.			1.20 mm.
Femur.....	1.90 "			2.00 "
Tibia-patella.....	2.10 "			2.60 "
Metatarsus.....	1.20 "			1.70 "
Tarsus.....	0.90 "			0.90 "
TOTAL	7.30 mm.			8.40 mm.

¹ Legs II and III missing.

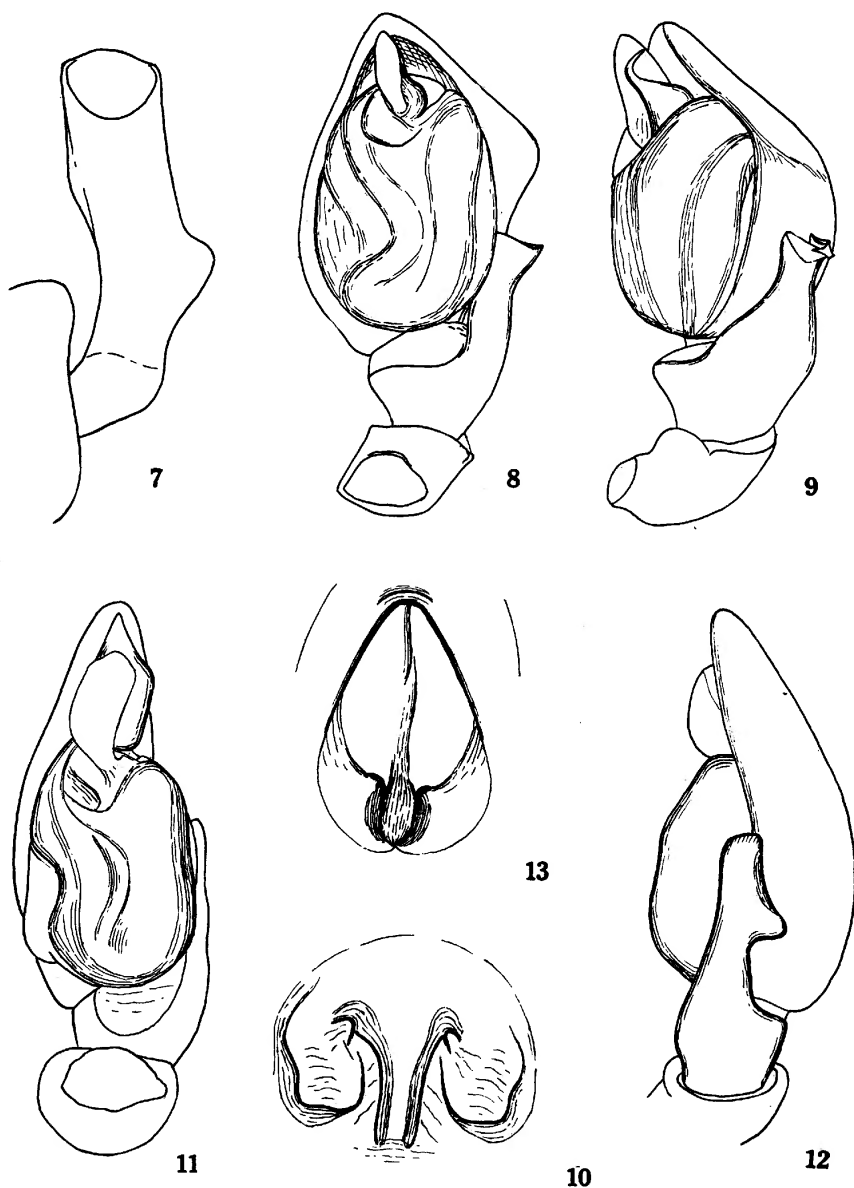


Fig. 7. *Liodrassus florissantus*, new species, femur of left palpus of male, sub-ventral view.

Fig. 8. Idem, left palpus of male, ventral view.

Fig. 9. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.

Fig. 10. *Liodrassus utus*, new species, epigynum.

Fig. 11. *Poecilochroa abjecta*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.

Fig. 12. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.

Fig. 13. *Sergiolus bebius*, new species, epigynum.

LOCALITY.—Colorado: Florissant, July 2, 1908, male holotype, F. E. Lutz coll.

Liodrassus utus, new species

Figure 10

FEMALE.—Carapace, sternum, and chelicerae pale chestnut, the legs more yellowish except the last two joints of the first pair which are darker. Carapace sparsely clothed with appressed hairs which are white intermingled with darker ones; longer dark setae as usual, these more conspicuous in ocular and clypeal region. Sternum with some fine plumose white hairs and numerous coarser dark setae which are more conspicuous about the borders as usual. Abdomen light gray or whitish throughout, with a median mark above obviously indicated. Hair as in preceding species.

Tarsi and metatarsi of legs I and II scopulate as usual, the scopulae on metatarsi not extending entirely to proximal end; scopular hairs also more sparsely present on tarsi III and IV over distal portion, but mostly replaced with short aculeate setae. Tibiae I and II with two short spines on anterior side of ventral surface, one being near middle and one at distal end. Metatarsi I and II with a single ventral spine at proximal end. Tibiae II and III with no median dorsal spines.

Anterior row of eyes procurved; the medians more than their radius apart very close to the laterals; median eyes scarcely larger than the laterals, the latter about their diameter from lower margin of the clypeus. Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; median eyes oblique, larger than the laterals (long diameter as 9:8), nearly their long radius apart as far or farther from laterals; lateral eyes about their radius from the anterior laterals. Area of median eyes as wide in front as behind, longer than wide (cir. 6:5). Epigynum as figured.

Length, 7 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.25 mm.; width, 2 mm. Tibia and patella I, 2.20 mm.; tibia and patella IV, 2.25 mm.

LOCALITY.—Utah: Richfield, July–Aug., 1930, coll. by W. Gertsch, female holotype.

POECILOCHROA WESTRING

Poecilochroa montana Emerton

Poecilochroa montana EMERTON, 1890, Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, p. 175, Pl. IV, figs. 2, 2a.

Poecilochroa pacifica BANKS, 1896, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IV, p. 89.

RECORDS.—California: Los Angeles, one immature female, G. Grant coll.—Utah: Richfield, one male, W. Gertsch coll., July 4, 1930; Salt Lake City, three males and three females, W. Gertsch coll., June–Sept., 1930.

Poecilochroa abjecta, new species

Figures 11 and 12

MALE.—Carapace dusky chestnut, the sternum similar, nearly black. Cheli-

cerae with network of black lines on anterior face. Legs with femora black or nearly so, the posterior ones with lighter longitudinal bands above; articles distad of the femora yellowish or yellowish brown, the patellae dark across distal end, especially so in the case of the posterior legs, and the tibiae darkened at proximal end, more so on posterior pairs and especially the fourth. Abdomen dusky gray above with a pair of transverse light spots at middle; paler ventrally; a large and distinct scutellum over basal portion above.

Tarsi and metatarsi I and II scopulate, the scopulae of metatarsi more sparse toward proximal end. Metatarsi III and IV not scopulate, the tarsi scopulate as usual. Tibia I with ventral spines 0-0-2. Tibia II with ventral spines 0-2-2. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of ventral spines at base. Tibiae III and IV with no spine on mid-dorsal line.

Posterior row of eyes recurved as usual, the eyes subequal and also nearly equidistant, the distance between two being a little less than the diameter of an eye. Anterior median eyes not fully their radius apart, rather closer to the subequal lateral eyes; the anterior eyes somewhat larger than the posterior; area of median eyes longer than wide and slightly wider posteriorly than anteriorly. Palpus as shown in the figures.

Male.—Total length, 5.50 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.50 mm.; width, 1.78 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	1.00 mm.	0.90 mm.	0.90 mm.	1.00 mm.
Femur.....	1.40 "	1.40 "	1.40 "	1.78 "
Tibia-patella.....	2.00 "	1.85 "	1.78 "	2.00 "
Metatarsus.....	1.00 "	1.00 "	1.00 "	1.60 "
Tarsus.....	0.73 "	0.70 "	0.70 "	0.78 "
<hr/>				
TOTAL	6.13 mm.	5.85 mm.	5.78 mm.	7.16 mm.

LOCALITY.—Arizona. Britcher collection, one male (holotype).

SERGIOLUS SIMON

This genus is tentatively kept apart from *Poecilochroa* on the basis of the presence of a median dorsal spine on tibia III.

Sergiolus variegatus (Hentz)

Herpyllus variegatus HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Bost. Soc. N. H., V, p. 456, Pl. xxiv, fig. 12.

Sergiolus variegatus SIMON, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 573.

RECORDS.—N. C.: Black Mts., one male, Beutenmuller coll.; Transylvania Co., Toxaway Mt., one female taken June 10, 1934 (Bellamy).

Sergiolus stella Chamberlin

Sergiolus stella CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 152.

RECORD.—Texas: Brownsville, one female taken March 16, 1923.

Sergiolus species

RECORD.—Montana: Ravalli Co., one immature specimen of uncertain species.

Sergiolus bebius, new species

Figure 13

FEMALE.—Cephalothorax and legs with integument chestnut in color, the distal joints of legs lighter, and the femora more or less dusky. The carapace and other parts with erect or suberect setae and a dense coat of fine appressed, plumose white hair. Abdomen with integument grayish brown, densely clothed with plumose white hair and bearing the usual setae which are most conspicuous on the anterior face.

Anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate; tarsi III and IV also scopulate, but not the corresponding metatarsi. Tibiae I and II armed ventrally with 0-1-1 spines, the corresponding metatarsi with a ventral spine at base.

Posterior row of eyes gently recurved; eyes subequal and nearly equidistant, separated by about the diameter of an eye. Anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals (diameters ad 7:9), their radius apart, closer to the laterals. Area of median eyes longer than wide (ad 10:9) and wider behind than in front (ad 9:8). Lateral eyes on each side separated by the diameter of the anterior eye or slightly more, Epigynum as shown in the figure.

Female.—Total length, 8.20 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.80 mm.; width, 2.50 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	1.60 mm.	1.45 mm.	1.45 mm.	1.60 mm.
Femur.....	2.13 "	2.00 "	1.90 "	2.27 "
Tibia-patella.....	2.50 "	2.40 "	2.27 "	2.70 "
Metatarsus.....	1.12 "	2.12 "	1.30 "	2.18 "
Tarsus.....	0.80 "	0.80 "	0.80 "	1.12 "
TOTAL	8.15 mm.	8.77 mm.	7.72 mm.	9.87 mm.

LOCALITY.—Colorado: Red Rock Range, west of Boulder, July 6, 1908, female holotype, F. E. Lutz coll.

Sergiolus clarus, new species

Figures 20 and 21

MALE.—Carapace and chelicerae dusky chestnut, nearly black; sternum endites, labium and coxae of legs dusky over yellow, nearly solid black. Anterior legs beyond coxae yellow. Third legs with femur black; the tibia and metatarsus dusky, the patella partially so, and the tarsus yellow. The left fourth leg of the holotype, which apparently is regenerated, is entirely yellow beyond the femur. Integument of abdomen nearly black above.

Tarsi of legs I and II rather weakly scopulate, the metatarsus not scopulate. Tibiae I and II with ventral spines 0-0-1, otherwise unarmed; the corresponding metatarsi with a single ventral spine at base.

Posterior row of eyes slightly recurved; median eyes oblique, their long axes converging cephalad, separated by their longer radius, nearly the same distance from the laterals. Anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals, their radius or scarcely more apart closer to the laterals. Area of median eyes a little longer than wide; wider behind than in front (ad 6:5).

Male.—Total length, 3.86 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.60 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	0.90 mm.	0.82 mm.	0.82 mm.	1.00 mm.
Femur.....	1.10 "	1.00 "	0.90 "	1.25 "
Tibia-patella.....	1.50 "	1.23 "	1.10 "	1.72 "
Metatarsus.....	0.68 "	0.64 "	0.68 "	1.27 "
Tarsus.....	0.50 "	0.50 "	0.54 "	0.54 "
TOTAL	4.68 mm.	4.19 mm.	4.04 mm.	5.78 mm.

LOCALITY.—Utah: Clear Creek Canyon, near Richfield, June 15, 1930, W. J. Gertsch, collector, male holotype.

Sergiolus tribolus, Chamberlin

Figure 15

Sergiolus tribolus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 153.

MALE.—Carapace, chelicerae, and legs yellowish brown, the sternum yellow. Abdomen above black, with a white transverse stripe across middle which is divided at median line; venter a little lighter in middle region behind furrow and especially in front of the furrow; spinnerets black.

Tarsi and metatarsi I and II scopulate. Tarsi III and IV more sparsely scopulate. Tibia I with ventral spines 1-1-2, a single spine on anterior face toward base. Tibia II with ventral spines 1-2(1)-2, and a single spine on anterior face toward distal end.

Posterior row of eyes obviously recurved; eyes subequal, the medians nearly their diameter from the laterals, and four-fifths as far from each other. Anterior median eyes nearly equal in size to the laterals, about their radius apart, and subcontiguous with the laterals. Area of median eyes scarcely longer than wide, as wide in front as behind. Male palpal organ as shown in the drawings.

Length, 4.63 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.28; width, 1.21 mm. Length of tibia + patella I, 1.75 mm. Length of tibia + patella IV, 2.10 mm.

LOCALITY.—Florida: Gainesville, one male. Previously known only from the male holotype which was taken at Punta Gorda, and a male taken at Runnymede.

Sergiolus decipiens Chamberlin

Figure 14

Sergiolus decipiens CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 151.

Carapace, sternum, and chelicerae brownish yellow, the legs a shade lighter. Hair clothing as usual. Abdomen black above, with a white cross-band at anterior

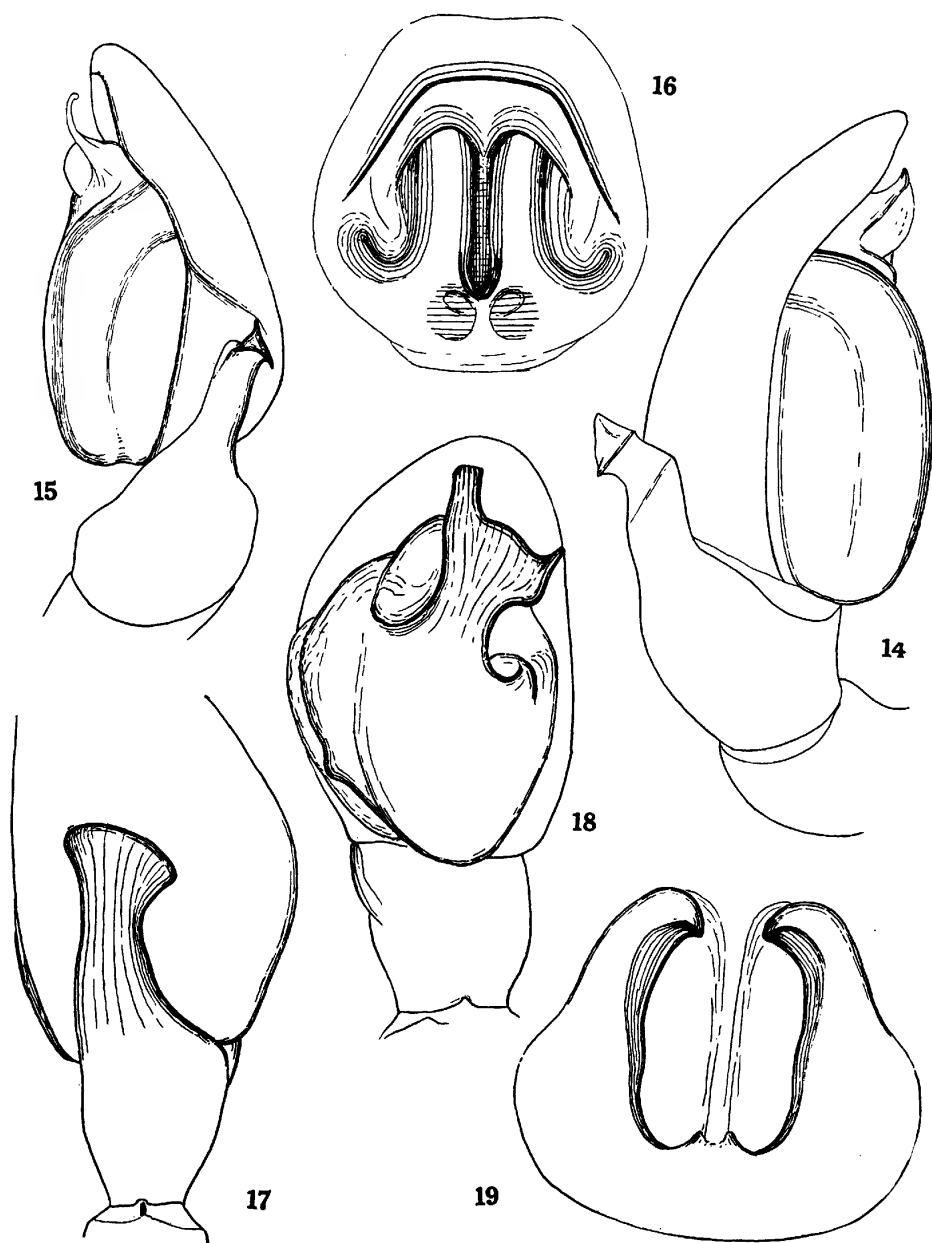


Fig. 14. *Sergiolus decipiens* Chamberlin, right palp of male, ectal view (paratype from Pennsylvania).

Fig. 15. *Sergiolus tribolus* Chamberlin, left palp of male, ectal view.

Fig. 16. *Nodocion barbaranus* Chamberlin, epigynum (holotype).

Fig. 17. *Haplodrassus uncifer*, new species, left palp of male, subdorsal view of tibial apophysis, etc.

Fig. 18. *Idem*, left palp of male, ventral view.

Fig. 19. *Idem*, epigynum.

end which is nearly divided at middle line, a white cross-band at middle and between these two cross-bands a pair of white spots; venter pale in front of genital furrow, and in middle region behind but latter area dusky, black at sides. Spinnerets pale at tips.

Anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate; posterior metatarsi not at all scopulate, but tarsus II sparsely scopulate, tarsus IV with only the distal bunch of scopular hairs below claws. Tibia I with no ventral spines. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of subbasal ventral spines. Tibia II with a submedian ventral spine toward anterior side. Tibia III with the usual middorsal spine at base.

Posterior row of eyes distinctly recurved; eyes equal in size or nearly so, the medians scarcely three-fifths their radius apart, farther from laterals (cir. four-fifths their diameter). Anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals (cir. 5:6), about their radius apart, closer to the laterals. Area of median eyes as wide as long or very nearly so, and as wide behind as in front. Palpus as shown in the figures.

Length, 4.20 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.00 mm.; width, 1.23 mm. Length of tibia + patella I, 1.54; of tibia + patella IV, 1.85 mm.

LOCALITY.—Florida: Lakeland, one male. Previously known from North Carolina (type loc., Pennsylvania, Texas, and California).

NODOCION CHAMBERLIN

Nodocion barbaranus Chamberlin

Figure 16

Nodocion barbaranus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 154.

FEMALE.—Carapace, chelicerae, sternum, and legs light chestnut, the labium, and coxae and femora beneath more brown, endites distally yellowish. Abdomen dark brownish gray or almost black above and laterally, the venter dusky yellow with epigynum reddish; spinnerets dusky.

Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved, clearly longer than the anterior row (7:6); median eyes angularly orbicular, somewhat narrowed at caudomesal end and distinctly separated from each other but by less than a radius, an equal distance from the laterals, than which they are a little larger (diameter about as 10:9). Anterior row of eyes strongly procurved as usual; median eyes decidedly smaller than the laterals (5:4), a little less than three-fourths their diameter apart, closer to the laterals. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front (cir. 6:5), very slightly longer than wide behind. Anterior lateral eyes their diameter from lower margin of clypeus, obviously larger than the posterior laterals (cir. 5:4) from which separated by the radius of the latter.

Lower margin of the furrow of chelicerae without teeth; teeth of upper margin more or less fused together, the apices of three or four usually distinguishable.

Tibiae I and II unarmed beneath, the corresponding metatarsi with a pair of subbasal spines. Posterior tibiae with no median dorsal spines.

Anterior spinnerets with four large spiny tubules in the posterior transverse series. The epigynum figured is of the holotype.

Length, 7.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.10; width, 2.25 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.5 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 3.00 mm.

RECORDS.—California: Los Angeles, two females.—Arizona: Scotts-

dale, one female taken by Britcher, Dec. 3, 1902; Tucson, one female taken in Aug., 1935, by P. Steckler. This species was previously known only from the holotype which was taken at Santa Barbara.

Nodocion iugans Chamberlin

Nodocion iugans CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 154.

RECORD.—California: Los Angeles, one male taken Nov.–Dec., 1933, by G. Grant, and one male, same data but without date. Previously known from the holotype which was taken at Santa Barbara.

MEGAMYRMECION REUSS

Megamyrmeccion naturalisticum Chamberlin

Megamyrmeccion naturalisticum CHAMBERLIN, 1924, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. (4) XII, p. 617, Figs. 54, 55.

RECORD.—Arizona(?): one male in Britcher collection. Previously known from San Luis Isl., Gulf of California.

GNAPHOSA LATREILLE

Gnaphosa gigantea Keyserling

Gnaphosa gigantea KEYSERLING, 1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, XXXVII, p. 424, Fig. 3.

Gnaphosa conspersa THORELL, 1877, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, III, p. 489.

Gnaphosa distincta BANKS, 1901, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila., p. 572 (not *distincta* Banks, 1898).

RECORDS.—Colorado: Estes Park, one female, taken July 5, 1913; Cascade, two females, D. M. Fisk coll.; Aspen, a male and a female; July 24–27, 1919; Boulder Canyon, one female, July 23, 1908; Ward, one female, Lutz coll., July 18, 1908.—Utah: Monroe Canyon, two females, Aug. 24–25, 1930, Gertsch coll.—Wyoming: Stewart, one female, July, 1920. Also two females in Britcher coll., one with no location, the other labeled “Powells,” but place uncertain.

Gnaphosa brumalis Thorell

Gnaphosa brumalis THORELL, 1875, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., XVII, p. 497.

Gnaphosa scudderi THORELL, 1877, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, III, p. 491.

Gnaphosa humilis BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila., p. 19, Pl. I, fig. 9.

RECORDS.—Arizona(?): two females, Britcher coll.—Colorado: Camp Creek R. Sta., June 19, 1920, one female.

Gnaphosa hirsutipes Banks

Gnaphosa hirsutipes BANKS, 1901, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila., p. 571, Pl. XXXIII, fig. 4.

RECORDS.—Arizona: Scottsdale, a mature male and female and several immature specimens in broken condition, Britcher coll., Dec. 30, 1902; Kaibab Forest, one female, W. J. Gertsch coll., July 10, 1931.—Colorado: Stoneham, Pawnee Buttes, a male and an unusually small female taken by M. Koerner.

Gnaphosa californica Banks

Gnaphosa californica BANKS, 1904, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., (3) III, p. 335, Pl. xxxvii, fig. 10.

RECORD.—California: Santa Monica, one female.

CYLPHOSA CHAMBERLIN

Cylphosa gosoga (Chamberlin)

Gnaphosa gosoga CHAMBERLIN, 1928, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XLI, p. 178.

Cylphosa gosoga CHAMBERLIN, 1933, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 631, p. 2.

RECORD.—Utah: Tooele Canyon, one male taken Aug. 29, 1931, by W. J. Gertsch. Previously known from Emery Co. and Piute Co., Utah.

Cylphosa sericata (L. Koch)

Pythonissa sericata L. KOCH, 1866, 'Drassiden,' p. 31, Pl. II, fig. 21.

Herpyllus bicolor HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Bost. Soc. N. H., V, p. 456, Pl. xxiv, fig. 4.

RECORD.—Colorado: Boulder, July 16, 1908, one female, F. E. Lutz coll.; Valmont Butte, east of Boulder, July 25, 1908, one male, F. E. Lutz coll.—New York: Cold Spring Harbor, two males, taken June 25, 1903.

CALLILEPIS WESTRING

Callilepis imbecilla (Keyserling)

Pythonissa imbecilla KEYSERLING, 1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, XXXVII, p. 427, fig. 5.

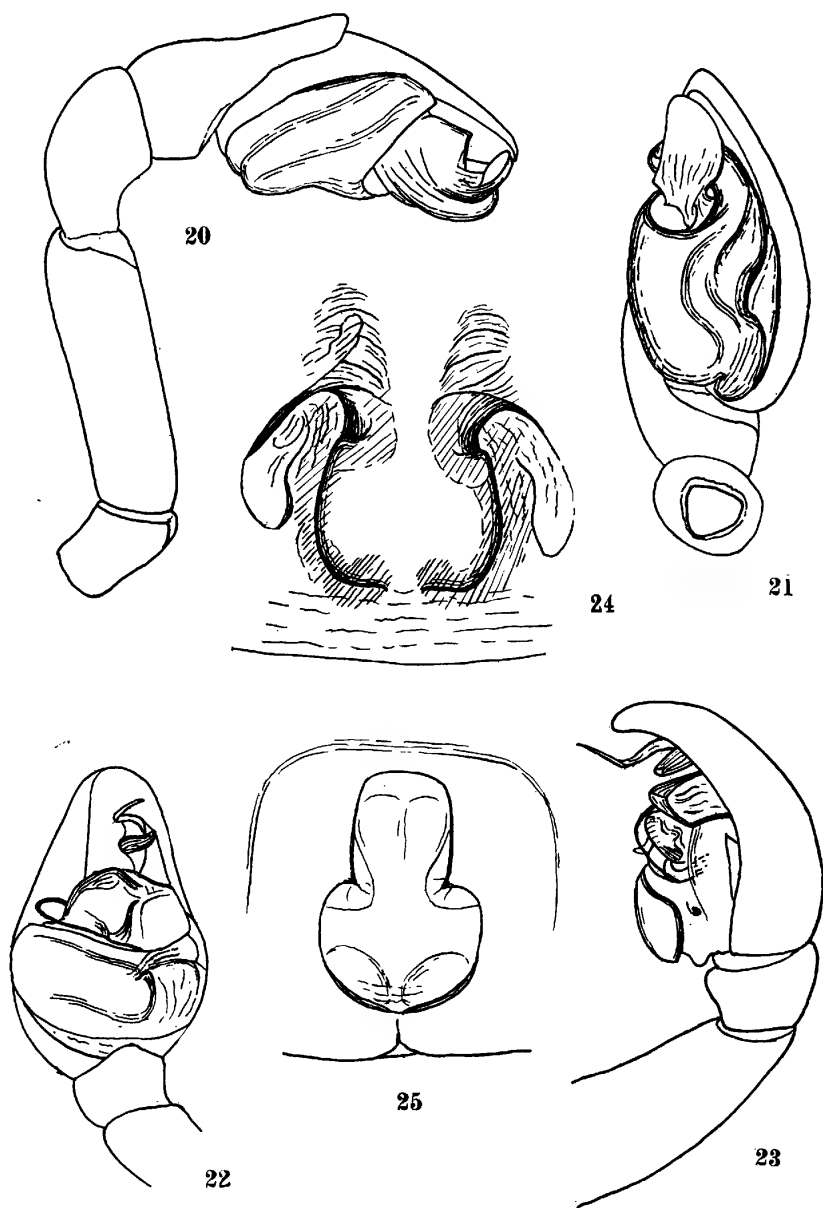
Calliepis pluto BANKS, 1896, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIII, p. 60.

RECORDS.—Colorado: Valmont Butte, east of Boulder, July 25, 1908, one female, F. E. Lutz coll.—Massachusetts: Woods Hole, a male and female.

Callilepis altitudonis, new species

Figure 25

FEMALE.—Cephalothorax dark, somewhat dusky brown. Legs dusky or blackish over brown, except the tarsal joint which is clear yellow. Abdomen brown, without markings, the spinnerets dusky.



- Fig. 20. *Sergiolus clarus*, new species, right palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 21. Idem, right palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 22. *Callilepis munda*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 23. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 24. Idem, epigynum.
 Fig. 25. *Callilepis altitudonis*, new species, epigynum.

Anterior tarsi sparsely scopulate along sides beneath, the corresponding metatarsi with but few scopular hairs laterally over distal part. Posterior tarsi not scopulate. Tibiae I and II with ventral spines 2-2-2, these long, those of the median and proximal pairs exceeding the diameter of the joint and the distal ones at least equalling it. Tibia III with a median dorsal spine.

Posterior row of eyes recurved; median eyes nearly transversely elongate, rather narrowly oblong, smaller than the laterals. Eyes of anterior row nearly equal, the medians about their radius apart, close to the laterals. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front. Epigynum as shown in the figure.

Total length, 5.40 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.67 mm.; width, 1.30 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	0.85 mm.	0.80 mm.	0.80 mm.	0.88 mm.
Femur.....	1.24 "	1.00 "	1.00 "	1.24 "
Tibia-patella.....	1.40 "	1.30 "	1.24 "	1.78 "
Metatarsus.....	0.70 "	0.70 "	1.67 "
Tarsus.....	0.70 "	0.65 "	0.70 "	0.90 "
TOTAL	4.89 mm.	3.75 mm.	4.44 mm.	6.47 mm.

LOCALITY.—Colorado: Estes Park, one female (holotype) taken Aug. 5, 1913, by Dr. Lutz.

Callilepis munda, new species

Figures 22, 23, and 24

Carapace and sternum pale, dilute yellowish white with anterior portion of cephalic region dusky. Legs also pale excepting the femora of the first two pairs, which are dusky. Abdomen above dusky to black excepting the anterior region in the male which is whitish and is followed by a somewhat darker broad stripe extending back to the middle; in the female allotype, there is a dusky saggitate mark enclosed in the pale area. The venter in the male holotype is entirely pale but in the male allotype it is dusky behind the genital furrow.

Anterior tarsi with sparse scopular hairs along sides beneath, the posterior tarsi lacking these. Tibia III with a median dorsal spine toward base. On tibia I beneath there is a submedian pair of spines, these pale, slender, and about equal in length to the diameter of the joint (female), or shorter (male), other spines not detected.

Posterior row of eyes a little recurved; median eyes oblong, obliquely transverse, smaller than the laterals. Anterior median eyes smaller than the laterals, farther from each other than from the latter. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front and about as wide behind as long. Palpus of male and epigynum of female as shown in the figure.

Length of female, 3.80 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.50 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Length of male, 2.50 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.35 mm.; Tibia + patella I, 1.35 mm.

LOCALITIES.—Arkansas: Hempstead County, May, male holotype,

female allotype, and male paratype in the collection of the University of Utah.—Texas: Edinburg, June 2, 1935, male paratype (S. Mulaik); thirty miles west of Edinburg, July 4, 1935, male and female paratypes (S. Mulaik); southwest Hidalgo County, July 2, 1934, three female paratypes (S. Mulaik).

DRASSODES WESTRING

***Drassodes neglectus* (Keyserling)**

Drassus neglectus KEYSERLING, 1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, XXXVII, p. 434.

Drassus saccatus EMERTON, 1889, Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, p. 178, Pl. 4, fig. 7.

Drassus inornatus BANKS, 1895, Ann. N. Y. Acad., VIII, p. 420.

RECORDS.—Arizona(?): several females in the Britcher coll.—Colorado: Mancos, July 3–7, 1919, one female, F. E. Lutz coll.—New York: near Syracuse, one female, Britcher coll.—Maine: Houlton, Sept., 1902, one female.—Utah: Fish Lake, Aug., 1930, one female, W. J. Gertsch coll.

GEODRASSUS CHAMBERLIN

***Geodrassus auriculoides* (Barrows)**

Drassodes auriculoides BARROWS, 1919, Ohio Jour. Sci., XIX, p. 355, Pl. xv, figs. 4a–4b.

Geodrassus auriculoides CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 160.

RECORD.—New York: Saugerties, Sept. 1, 1911, one male.

***Geodrassus* species**

RECORD.—Colorado: Red Rock Range, west of Boulder, one immature specimen taken July 7, 1908, F. E. Lutz coll.

HAPLODRASSUS CHAMBERLIN

***Haplodrassus hiemalis* (Emerton)**

Drassus hiemalis EMERTON, 1909, Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., XIV, p. 218, Pl. ix, fig. 1.

Haplodrassus hiemalis CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 161.

RECORDS.—Arizona(?): one immature female in Britcher coll.—Colorado: Corona, Aug. 17, 1919, one female taken by H. F. Schwarz.

***Haplodrassus signifer* (C. Koch)**

Drassus signifer C. KOCH, 1839, 'Die Arachniden,' VI, p. 31, Pl. CLXXXVIII, fig. 452.

Drassus troglodytes C. KOCH, idem, p. 35, Pl. CLXXXIX, figs. 455 and 456.

Drassus clavator CAMBRIDGE, 1860, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) V, p. 171.

Drassus robustus EMERTON, 1889, Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, p. 179, Pl. IV, fig. 8.

Drassus placidus BANKS, 1893, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXIII, p. 63.

Teminius nigriceps BANKS, 1895, Ann. N. Y. Acad., VIII, p. 421.

Zelotes decepta BANKS, 1900, Proc. Phila. Acad. Sci., p. 531.

Zelotes pacifica BANKS, 1904, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., (3) III, p. 336, Pl. XXXIX, fig. 15.

Haplodrassus signifer CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 162.

RECORDS.—Arizona: Kaibab Forest, July 16, 1931, one female, W. J. Gertsch coll.; also a female in Britcher coll., probably from Arizona.—Colorado: Golden, one female taken by C. H. Moss, June 13, 1933.

Haplodrassus uncifer, new species

Figures 17, 18, and 19

FEMALE.—Carapace yellow of a reddish tinge anteriorly. Chelicerae light chestnut. Sternum and legs yellow. Abdomen gray, paler beneath, and yellow in front of furrow excepting the reddish epigynum.

Posterior row of eyes procurved; median eyes oblique rather less than a third their diameter apart (about four-sevenths their diameter) from the laterals, a little larger than the laterals. Anterior median eyes nearly two-thirds their diameter apart, much closer to the laterals, their diameter about three-fourths that of the latter. Anterior row of eyes decidedly shorter than the posterior (cir. 6:7). Lateral eyes on each side separated by about the radius of a posterior one. Area of median eyes as wide behind as in front and equal in length to width.

Tibia I and II with no ventral spines. Metatarsi I and II with the usual pair of subbasal ventral spines. Posterior tibiae with no median dorsal spines.

MALE.—Coloration and spines of legs as described for female. Palpus as shown in figure.

Female.—Length, 7.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.10 mm., width, 1.66 mm. Tibia + patella I, 1.90 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.00 mm.

Male.—Length, 4.50 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.37 mm.; width, 1.90 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.00 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.00 mm.

LOCALITY.—Utah: Marysvale Canyon, two males (holotype and paratype) and two females (allotype and paratype) taken by W. J. Gertsch, July 21, 1930.

ZELOTES GISTL

Zelotes subterreaneus (C. Koch)

Melanophora subterreanea C. KOCH, 1839, 'Die Arachniden,' VI, p. 85, Pl. cci, figs. 491 and 492.

Herpyllus ater HENTZ, 1832, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXI, p. 102.

Prothesima melancholic THORELL, 1877, Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, III, p. 493.

Zelotes ater COMSTOCK, 1912, 'Spider Book,' p. 316.

RECORDS.—Arizona(?): a male and three females in Britcher coll., also a male labeled "Crow Hill."—California: Santa Monica, two males and an immature female.—Colorado: Pikes Peak Canyon, a female taken July 21, 1908; Boulder, a female taken July 24, 1908; Boulder Canyon, a female taken by Dr. Lutz, June 23, 1908; Electra Lake, a female taken July 1, 1919; Eldora, a female and an immature specimen taken July 1, 1909, all F. E. Lutz coll.—Idaho: Adelaide, four specimens taken Sept., 1931, by D. E. Fox; Bloomington, five specimens, males and females, taken Aug. 14, 1931, by W. J. Gertsch.—Utah: Richfield, two females taken July–Aug., 1930, by Gertsch; Monroe Canyon, a female taken by Gertsch, Aug. 25, 1930; Fish Lake, a female and two immature specimens taken by Gertsch, June 22, 1930.—New Hampshire: Bay St. George, a male taken by W. M. Wheeler, July 10, 1912.—Wyoming: Stewart, a male taken by Lutz, July 18, 1918.—Texas: seven miles east of Edinburg, three males and two females, taken by S. Mulaik, Oct. 12, 1934.

***Zelotes funestus* (Keyserling)**

Prothesima funesta KEYSERLING, 1887, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, XXXVII, p. 431, Pl. vi, fig. 8.

RECORDS.—California: Santa Monica, three females; Los Angeles, Nov.–Dec., 1922, a female and a male, taken by G. Grant.

***Zelotes puritanus* Chamberlin**

Telotes puritanus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 164.

RECORDS.—Colorado: Boulder Canyon, July 22, 1908, a female, Lutz coll.—Utah: Puffer Lake, a female taken July 3, 1931, by Gertsch; Tooele Canyon, one female, Aug. 29, 1931 (Gertsch).

***Zelotes omisus*, new species**

Figure 26

FEMALE.—Carapace, sternum, and legs chestnut, the abdomen brown, without markings.

Tarsi and metatarsi of legs I and II scopulate, those of III and IV simply setose. Tibiae I and II without spines. Metatarsus I unarmed; metatarsus II with a pair of ventral spines at base. Tibiae III and IV with no median dorsal spines.

Posterior row of eyes straight or nearly so; median eyes as large as the laterals or nearly so, a little less than their diameter apart, a little closer to the laterals. Anterior row of eyes shorter than posterior row in about the ratio 3:4; procurved; median eyes much smaller than the laterals (diameters about 5:9), nearly their

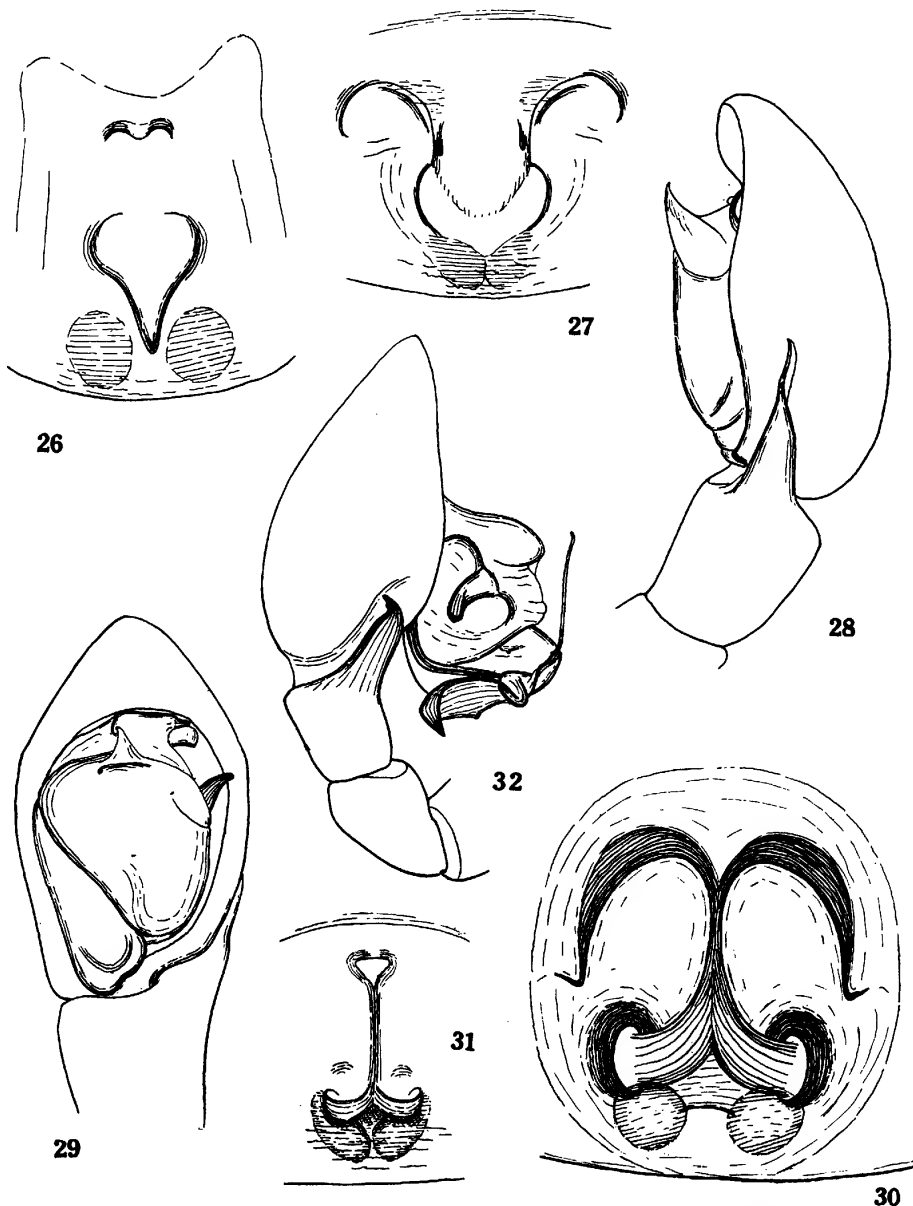


Fig. 26. *Zelotes omissus*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 27. *Drassyllus adocetus*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 28. *Drassyllus amissus*, new species, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 29. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 30. *Drassyllus conformans*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 31. *Drassyllus fratrellus*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 32. Idem, right palpus of male, expanded, ectal view.

diameter apart, very close to the laterals. Area of median eyes a little longer than wide posteriorly, wider behind than in front in about the ratio 17:13. Posterior lateral eyes smaller than the anterior laterals (diameters ad 7:9), the laterals on each side separated by a distance less than the diameter of a posterior one.

Lower margin of furrow of chelicerae with two teeth; the upper margin with five teeth of which the next to the most proximal one is much larger than the others. Epigynum as shown in the figure.

FEMALE.—Total length, 6.80 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.40 mm.; width, 2.27 mm.

Legs:	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-trochanter.....	1.80 mm.	1.60 mm.	1.40 mm.	1.90 mm.
Femur.....	2.20 "	1.90 "	1.72 "	2.20 "
Tibia-patella.....	2.72 "	2.50 "	2.18 "	3.40 "
Metatarsus.....	1.36 "	1.22 "	1.36 "	2.27 "
Tarsus.....	1.00 "	0.90 "	0.80 "	1.00 "
TOTAL	9.08 mm.	8.12 mm.	7.46 mm.	10.77 mm.

LOCALITY.—California: Los Angeles, Nov.-Dec., 1922, G. Grant collection, one female (holotype).

DRASSYLLUS CHAMBERLIN

This genus is proving to be a very large one. The taxonomic problem presented is unfortunately complicated by the fact that specimens representing the different species largely come to hand singly or as representatives of one sex only, so that the bringing together of the sexes of the same species is often difficult or impossible at this stage of our knowledge.

Drassyllus adocetus, new species

Figure 27

FEMALE.—Carapace brown, dusky at margin and in reticular markings on head and sides. Sternum and legs more yellow. Abdomen gray or somewhat brownish gray, paler beneath, the spinnerets yellowish.

Posterior row of eyes distinctly procurved; median eyes oblique and moderately elongate as usual, decidedly narrow at mesocaudal end, very narrowly separated and a little farther from the laterals as usual, their longer diameter exceeding that of the laterals nearly as 3:2. Anterior median eyes about four-fifths the diameter of the laterals, nearly their radius apart, but subcontiguous with the laterals. Anterior row conspicuously procurved as usual, a little shorter than the posterior row (ad 15:16). Area of median eyes as wide in front as behind, a little longer than wide (10:9).

Tibiae I and II with no ventral spines.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with three which are distinctly developed.

Tubules of anterior spinnerets four.

Total length, 5.50 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.16 mm.; width, 1.60 mm. Length of tibia + patella I, 2.16 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.50 mm.

LOCALITY.—Long Island: Rockaway Park, April 4, 1909, two females, of which the holotype is in The American Museum of Natural History, and the paratype at the University of Utah.

***Dryssyllus amissus* Chamberlin, new species**

Figures 28 and 29

MALE.—Carapace, chelicerae, sternum, and legs yellow, the carapace with a black marginal line and reticulation of dark line on pair cephalica. Abdomen above nearly black except a subtriangular pale area at base; beneath dusky over yellow, more yellow in front of the furrow.

Posterior row of eyes procurved; the medians large and suborbicular, narrower toward mesocaudal edge, contiguous or nearly so and narrowly separated from the laterals, much larger than the laterals (diameters cir. 4:3). Anterior row of eyes strongly procurved; median eyes smaller than the laterals, about their radius or slightly more, apart, close to the laterals. Area of median eyes slightly wider behind than in front (15:14) and a little longer than wide.

Tibia I without spines; tibia II with a single submedian ventral spine; metatarsi I and II with a pair of ventral spines toward proximal end. Posterior tibiae with no median spine above. Tarsi not truly scopulate except for a few tenent hairs at distal end and in anterior pair.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with two distinct teeth and a third small or nodular one at distal end of series; lower margin with three smaller, nodular teeth.

Total length, 4.35 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.00 mm., width, 1.50 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.00 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.08 mm.

LOCALITY.—Arizona: male holotype and two male paratypes in the Britcher collection.

***Drassylus aprilinus* (Banks)**

Zelotes aprilinus BANKS, 1904, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XII, p. 110, Pl. v, fig. 7.

Drassylus aprilinus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 170.

RECORD.—New Jersey: Lakehurst, May 1, 1912, one female taken by J. H. Emerton.

***Drassylus conformans*, new species**

Figure 30

FEMALE.—Carapace brown, black in a V-shaped mark at posterior angle of head and in partially anastomosing dark lines over head and down sides of thorax, the margin of carapace also black. Legs brownish yellow excepting the first two pairs; the first two legs are black over patella, tibia, and distal portion of femur. Sternum yellow. Abdomen black, a little paler in middle part of venter.

Posterior row of eyes distinctly procurved, scarcely or not at all longer than the anterior row; median eyes large, irregularly ovate with the broad end ectocephalad, only slightly separated from each other and but little farther from the

laterals, much larger than the circular laterals. Anterior median eyes nearly their diameter apart, closer to laterals than which they are smaller.

Tibiae I and II without spines beneath, the corresponding metatarsi with a pair of ventral spines between middle and base. Tarsi I and II rather sparsely scopulate, the posterior tarsi not scopulate; tibiae III and IV without a median dorsal spine.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth of which the most proximal and most distal are smallest, and the next to the most proximal largest, the middle three all stout; lower margin with three teeth.

Fore spinnerets each with four of the long, cylindrical spinning tubules with truncate apex.

Total length, 5.20 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.80 mm.; width, 1.28 mm. Length of tibia + patella I, 1.35 mm.; of tibia + patella IV, 1.80 mm.

LOCALITY.—California: Santa Monica, one female (holotype).

Drassyllus depressus (Emerton)

Prothesima depressa EMERTON, 1909, Trans. Conn. Acad., VIII, p. 173, Pl. III, fig. 8.

Drassyllus depressus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 167.

RECORDS.—Colorado: Boulder Canyon, one female taken July 15, 1908 (Lutz).—Arizona (?): two females in the Britcher coll.—New York: Kingston, a male taken June 26, 1909, by I. F. Barnum.

Drassyllus rufulus (Banks)

Prothesima rufula BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Phila., p. 17, Pl. I, fig. 55.

Prothesmia immaculata (BANKS), idem, p. 18, Pl. I, fig. 58.

Drassyllus rufulus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 167.

RECORDS.—New York: Pompey, two females, Sept. 28, 1900, and one labeled simply "N. Y.," Britcher coll. Also three females in Britcher coll. without any locality, and one labeled "Vesper Hill."—Pennsylvania: North Mountain, Sept., 1909, one female.

Drassyllus dromeus Chamberlin

Drassyllus dromeus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 169.

RECORD.—Texas: Brownsville, one male. Previously known from the male holotype, which was taken at Austin.

Drassyllus fratrellus, new species

Figures 31 and 32

FEMALE.—Carapace light brown, black on marginal line and with the usual dusky reticulations. Legs yellow excepting patella and tibia of leg I which are dusky, probably black in life. Sternum yellow. Abdomen dark gray above, paler beneath as usual. Spinnerets yellow.

Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved. Median eyes large and oblique, subovate, the caudomesal end being conspicuously narrowed, narrowly separated

and about the same distance from laterals, the diameter of the laterals about two-thirds the long diameter of the medians. Anterior row of eyes shorter than the posterior about as 9:10; median eyes about their radius apart, close to laterals, their diameter somewhat more than two-thirds that of the laterals. Area of median eyes clearly narrower in front than behind (ad 5:6). Lateral eyes on each side separated by about the radius of a posterior one.

Tibiae I and II unarmed. Metatarsus I unarmed, II with a pair of ventral spines at base.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with three.

Seriate spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets four. Epigynum as figured.

MALE.—Coloration as in female. Palpus expanded, as figured.

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.60 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.46 mm.; width, 1.12 mm. Tibia + patella I, 1.46 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 1.60 mm.

Male.—Total length, 2.33 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.16 mm.; width, 0.93 mm.

LOCALITY.—Arizona: Scottsdale, Dec. 30, 1902, Britcher coll., female holotype, female paratype, and male allotype.

***Drassyllus frigidus* (Banks)**

Figures 40 and 41

Prothesima frigida BANKS, 1892, Proc. Phila. Acad. Sci., p. 17, Pl. 1, fig. 56.

Prothesima nova BANKS, 1895, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., III, p. 78.

Zelotes novus BANKS, 1910, Bull. U. S. N. M., p. 8.

Drassyllus frigidus CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXV, p. 168.

MALE.—Carapace yellow, with black lateral margins and dusky reticulations, especially marked toward eye region. Legs, chelicerae, and sternum yellow. Abdomen dark gray or black above except the large triangular area at base which is yellow with a somewhat darker longitudinal mark enclosed; venter paler throughout. Spinnerets yellow.

Posterior row of eyes nearly straight; median eyes large, subcircular, the posterior side a little flattened, narrowly separated from each other, farther than usual from the laterals, about a radius equal to or slightly smaller than the laterals. Anterior row of eyes shorter than posterior (ad 14:15); median eyes their diameter, or nearly so, apart, much smaller than the laterals, their diameters smaller than two-thirds, or a little more, that of the laterals, the loose condition of the integument making precise measurement difficult. Area of median eyes slightly narrower in front than behind (cir. 15:16).

Tibia I unarmed. Tibia II with ventral spines 1-1-0. Metatarsi I and II each with a pair of subbasal ventral spines. No median dorsal spine on posterior tibiae.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicerae with six teeth, the lower with two (right) or three (left) in holotype.

Spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets four.

Total length, 6.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.50 mm.; width, 2.00 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.70 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.70 mm.

RECORDS.—New York: Tully, two females, Oct. 17, 1900 (prob.

Britcher); Union Valley, several females and an immature male, Oct. 4, 1900 (Britcher); "Stones Onion Hill," Oct. 18 (Britcher); one male at Jonesville, May 8, 1916, Britcher coll. Also two females in the Britcher collection with no locality label.

***Drassyllus gertschi*, new species**

Figures 33 and 34

MALE.—Carapace dusky yellow with a distinct black marginal stripe on each side. Legs clearer yellow, with indications that the patella and tibia of first pair may be dusky or blackish when in full color. Chelicerae and sternum yellow. Abdomen black above with a scarcely lighter triangular basal area vaguely indicated; venter a little lighter, distinctly so in front of the furrow. Spinnerets yellowish.

Posterior row of eyes procurved as usual; the median eyes large, the mesal and posterior or ectoposterior sides flattened, producing a distinct caudomesal angle, subcontiguous with each other and also close to the laterals, longest diameter larger than that of the laterals nearly in ratio 8:7. Anterior row of eyes conspicuously procurved as usual, a little shorter than the posterior row (cir. 11:12); median eyes between three-fifths their diameter apart, much closer than the laterals, much smaller than the laterals (diameters cir. 5:7).

RECORDS.—California: Los Angeles, several specimens, male and female, Nov.–Dec., 1922 (G. Grant), and a male taken in Lake Park, collector not given.—Utah: Richfield, several females taken July–Aug., 1930, by W. J. Gertsch; Salt Lake City, several females, June–Sept., 1931, W. J. Gertsch.

***Drassyllus lutzi*, new species**

Figure 39

FEMALE.—Carapace light brown, legs more yellow but with patellae and tibiae of first two pairs of legs dusky or blackish. Sternum and coxae of legs yellow. Abdomen dark gray above and below, the spinnerets yellow.

Posterior row of eyes decidedly procurved, the conspicuously large median eyes somewhat angular and a little elongate in mesocaudal direction, narrowly separated from each other and from the lateral eyes, long diameter to that of laterals about as 5:4. Anterior row of eyes as long as the posterior; median eyes much smaller than the laterals (diameters as 2:3), two-thirds their diameter apart, close to the laterals. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front in the ratio 6:5, slightly longer than wide behind.

Tibia I with no ventral spines. Tibia II with two ventral spines in line, one at middle and one at base. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of ventral spines toward base. Posterior tibiae without a median dorsal spine.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with three of which the most distal is smallest.

Large spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets in a transverse series of four.

Total length, 6.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.40 mm.; width, 1.80 mm. Tibia and patella I, 2.40 mm.; tibia and patella IV, 2.80 mm.

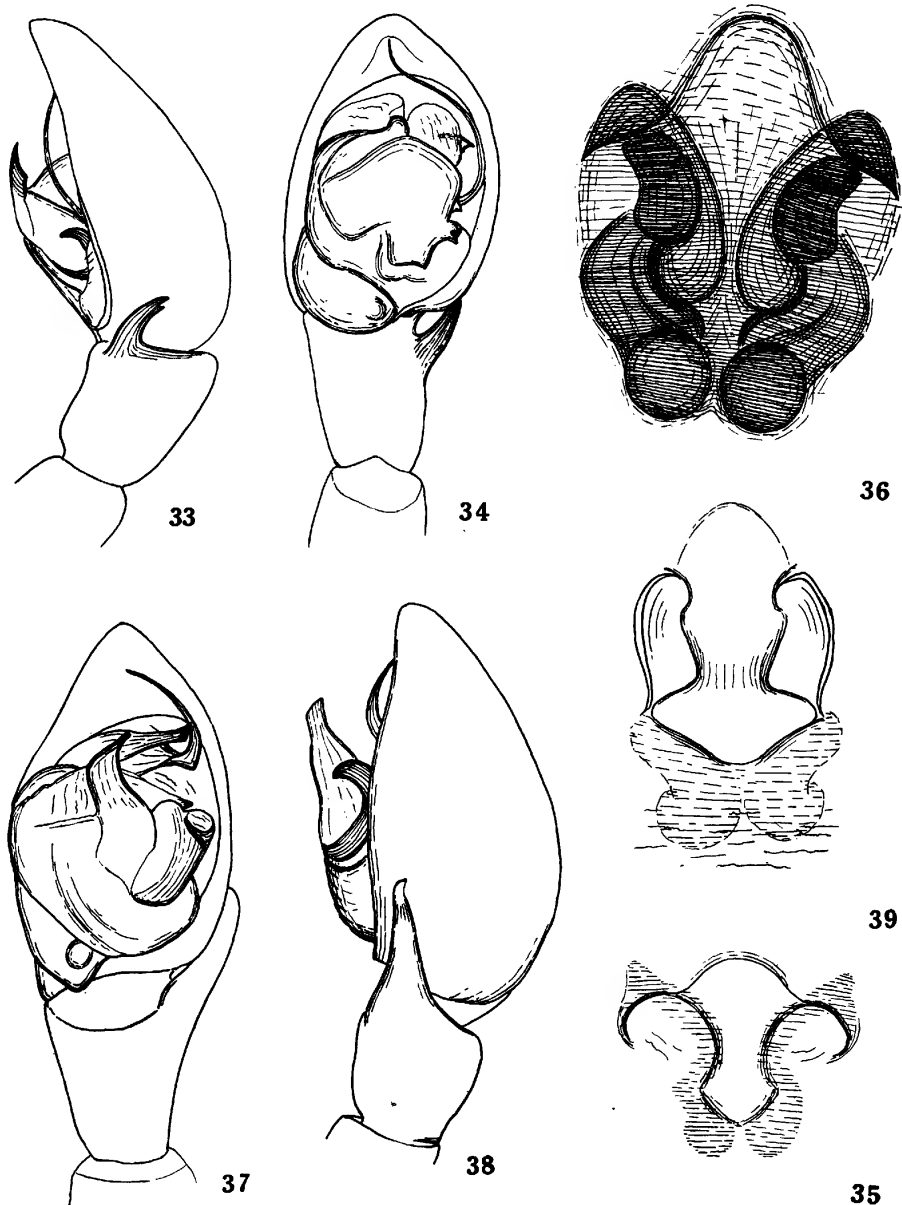


Fig. 33. *Drassyllus gertschi*, new species, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 34. Idem, left palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 35. *Drassyllus monicus*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 36. *Drassyllus mormon*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 37. Idem, left palpus of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 38. Idem, left palpus of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 39. *Drassyllus lutzi*, new species, epigynum.

LOCALITY.—Colorado: Valmont Butte, east of Boulder, one female (holotype) taken July 25, 1908 (F. E. Lutz).

Drassylus monicus, new species

Figure 35

FEMALE.—Carapace, sternum, chelicerae, and legs brown. Abdomen dark gray above, lighter beneath, without markings.

Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; median eyes large, angularly narrowed mesocaudad, only slightly separated from each other, a little farther from the laterals, clearly larger than the laterals (diameters 8:7). Anterior row of eyes shorter than the posterior (13:14); median eyes much smaller than the laterals (diameter 2:3), less than their radius apart and closer to the laterals. Lateral eyes on each side rather close together, less than the radius of a posterior one apart. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front (8:7), longer than wide behind (cir. 9:8).

Tibiae I and II without spines. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of ventral spines toward proximal end.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with 2 teeth.

Anterior spinnerets with spinning tubules of posterior series six in number, two on ectal side, one of which is somewhat more weakly developed than the others.

Total length, 6.50 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.40 mm.; width, 1.65 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.17 mm.; Tibia + patella IV, 2.60 mm.

LOCALITY.—California: Santa Monica, one female (holotype).

Drassylus mormon, new species

Figures 36, 37, and 38

FEMALE.—Carapace, chelicerae, and sternum brown, or somewhat chestnut, the legs a little lighter shade. Abdomen gray, without markings.

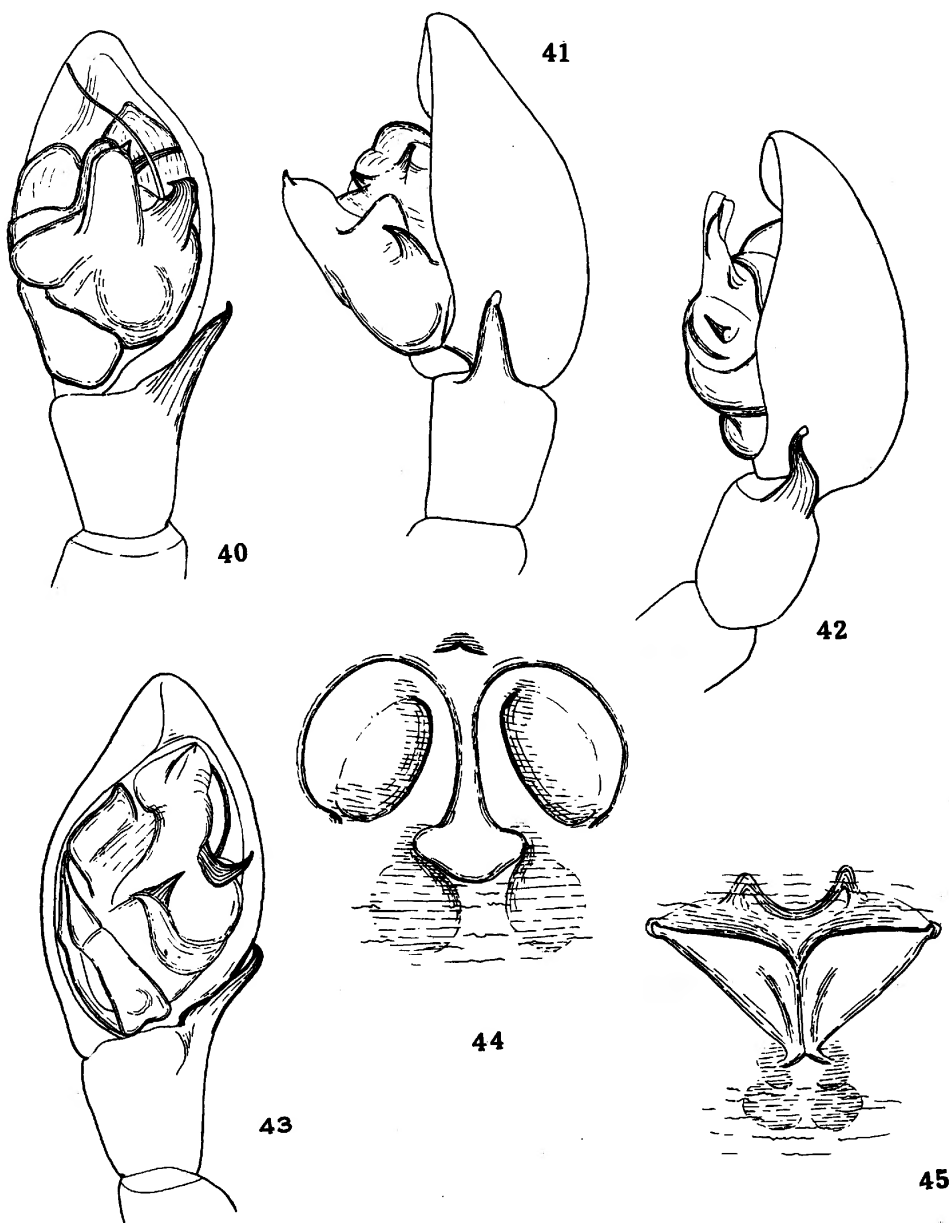
Posterior row of eyes a little procurved; median eyes oblong, oblique their long diameter greater than that of the laterals nearly in ratio 5:4, about their lesser radius from each other and slightly farther from the laterals. Anterior median eyes a little smaller than the laterals (diameters about as 9:10), about their radius apart and nearly contiguous with the laterals. Area of median eyes longer than wide in ratio 5:4. Anterior lateral eyes less than their diameter from lower margin of clypeus.

Tibiae I and II without ventral spines, the corresponding metatarsi with a pair of ventral spines proximad of the middle. Anterior tarsi moderately scopulate, some scopular hairs also on metatarsi. Posterior tarsi setose, not at all scopulate. Posterior tibiae without median dorsal spines.

Lower margin of furrow of chelicera in female holotype and male allotype with two teeth, the upper with five. In the paratype the lower margin on one side has two teeth, the upper four, while on the other side the lower margin has three and the upper six. Epigynum of female as figured.

Total length of female holotype, 8.20 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 3.00 mm.; with, 2.30 mm. Tibia + patella IV, 3.33 mm. In a paratype the tibia + patella I is equal in length to the cephalothorax.

MALE.—Coloration and eyes, etc., nearly as in female. Tibia II with a median



- Fig. 40. *Drassyllus frigidus* (Banks), left palp of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 41. Idem, left palp of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 42. *Drassyllus ostegae*, new species, left palp of male, ectal view.
 Fig. 43. Idem, left palp of male, ventral view.
 Fig. 44. *Drassyllus saphes*, new species, epigynum.
 Fig. 45. *Drassyllus viduus*, new species, epigynum.

ventral spine. Length of male allotype, 7.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.70 mm.; width, 2.08. Tibia + patella I, 2.65 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.80 mm.

LOCALITY.—Utah: St. George, female holotype, male allotype, and imperfect female paratype, Gertsch and Johnson coll., July 7, 1931.

***Drassyllus ostegae*, new species**

Figures 42 and 43

MALE.—Carapace, chelicerae, and legs yellow of dusky or brownish cast, the sternum and coxae of legs beneath clearer yellow. Abdomen above dark gray except anterior portion where yellow.

Posterior row of eyes gently procurved; median eyes large, a little suborbicular, but angularly narrowed at mesocaudal end and flattened at opposite end, only very narrowly separated from each other, several times as far from the laterals but this distance less than the radius of a lateral eye, the long diameter of the medians exceeding that of the laterals nearly as 4:3. Anterior row shorter than the second about as 15:16; median eyes their radius or somewhat less apart, clearly smaller than the laterals as usual, the diameters being about as 6:7. Anterior row of eyes slightly longer than wide (16:15) and wider behind than anteriorly as 15:14. Lateral eyes on each side separated by somewhat less than a radius of a posterior one.

Tibia I with ventral spines 0-0-0 or 0-1-0. Tibia II with ventral spines 1-1-0. Metatarsi I and II with a pair of subbasal ventral spines.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with four teeth, the lower with two.

Spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets four in number. Palpus as shown in figures.

Total length, 3.75 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 1.73 mm.; width, 1.37 mm. Tibia + patella I, 1.73 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 1.87 mm.

LOCALITY.—Florida: Ostega, near Jacksonville, one male (holotype) taken Nov. 3, 1911.

***Drassyllus saphes*, new species**

Figure 44

FEMALE.—Cephalothorax and legs of the usual dilute chestnut-brown color. The abdomen, in the holotype rubbed about free of hair, is light gray or whitish in color both above and below.

Posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; median eyes large, and narrowed mesocaudal as usual, much less than their radius apart, scarcely farther from the laterals, larger than the laterals (the long diameter to that of laterals nearly as 4:3). Anterior row a little shorter than the posterior (13:14); median eyes much smaller than the laterals, the diameter being about three-fourths that of the latter. Area of median eyes wider behind than in front (cir. 7:6), a little longer than wide behind (cir. 8:7). Lateral eyes on each side separated by nearly the radius of a posterior one.

Tibiae I and II without spines; metatarsi I unspined beneath, II with a pair of slender ventral spines toward base. Anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate as usual. No median dorsal spine on tibiae III and IV.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with two nodular ones.

Spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets six.

Total length, 6 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.58 mm.; width, 2 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.58 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 2.9 mm.

LOCALITY.—California: Los Angeles; one female (holotype) taken Nov.–Dec., 1927, by G. Grant.

Drassyllus viduus, new species

Figure 45

FEMALE.—Specimen somewhat faded from long preservation. Carapace, chelicerae, sternum, and legs at present yellow, the carapace somewhat darker as usual, abdomen dark gray, paler beneath, the spinnerets yellow.

Posterior row of eyes gently procurved; median eyes oblique, moderately elongated, narrowly separated from each other, slightly farther from the laterals, the longer diameter exceeding that of the laterals in the ratio 5:4. Anterior median eyes scarcely more than their laterals as usual; the row procurved in the usual degree, barely shorter than the posterior one (cir. 31:33). Area of median eyes wider behind than in front (10:9), only very slightly longer than wide behind (cir. 21:20).

Tibia I unarmed beneath. Tibia II with ventral spines 1–1–0. Metatarsi I and II each with two ventral spines toward base. Posterior tibiae without a median dorsal spine.

Upper margin of furrow of chelicera with five teeth, the lower with two.

Spinning tubules of anterior spinnerets four in the usual dorsal series.

The poor condition of the tegument of the holotype has prevented a fully satisfactory representation of the epigynum, but the figure will probably be adequate for purposes of identification.

Total length, 7.00 mm. Length of cephalothorax, 2.58 mm.; width, 1.87 mm. Tibia + patella I, 2.83 mm.; tibia + patella IV, 3.00 mm.

LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Scottsdale, Arizona, Dec. 30, 1902 (Britcher collection).